Photos by San Francisco "Good Times"

New bathing fashions revealed at local surf

By Marc Clarkson

The new look in swimwear on our public beaches is called "the total look," or "let's sunbathe in the nude."

Mostly performed by males in their 20's, nude sunbathing occasionally is exhibited by the fairer sex "liberated" of society's middle class mores.

Take one lass, her lithe body sprawled upon the warm sand of a local beach alongside her mate.

"We've been sunbathing here nude for six months already," she said, her blond locks playing in the sunlight.

"And we weren't the first to do it here either," added her strapping husband.

He said they first came to the beach with some friends who had "made the scene" for the past year.

"Nudism on the beach is part of a sexual revolution. You might say we are part of the vanguard," he said.

His mate added, "People are becoming aware of their inhibitions. They realized that if it's all right to be nude in the bedroom, it's allright on the beach."

Termed Obscene

The pair agreed that the nude body is often termed obscene because it is commonly thought of in relation to the sex act.

"Actually, it's the partially clothed body that brings on lusty thoughts," the man said. "If everyone went nude it would bring on healthier attitudes."

Further down the beach were five tanned figures frolicking nude in the surf—two women and three men. All appeared hip and in their early 20's

They had made the nude scene for more than two years, but recently had "moved closer to the populated areas because of the new wave of beach nudism."

"Cops don't hassle us," said one male. "We don't bother anyone."

However, another said, "There are a lot of middle class uptights walking the beach. They'll let the cops know someday.

"But, what can they do—book us for indecent exposure? As soon as they release us, we'll be back again."

Big bust

San Francisco's Funston beach was the scene of a police bust of some 10 nude sunbathers last Saturday.

The bust occurred at noon, when six mounted police descended upon the bathers. Despite a daring run by some of the nudes, all were rounded up and booked at nearby Taraval station.

First notice of the bathers was made by a police helicopter which patrols the beach and nearby terrain.

Several of those apprehended were identified in copter pilots' photos as frequent nude sunbathers.

SDS a loser

LANCASTER (Pa.)—(AP)—Representatives of Franklin and Marshall College's administration defeated the Students for a Democratic Society 4-1 in an intramural softball game this week.

(See sports, page seven.)

PHOENIX

Vol. 3, No. 9 *Thursday, the First Day of May, MCMLXIX* *Eight Pages*

Title 5 revision reverts AS power to Hayakawa

By Petra Fischer

Effective today the decision-making powers of the Associated Students, the SF State Foundation and the Frederick Burke Foundation are sharply curtailed and delegated to President S.I. Hayakawa.

A revision to that end, of Title 5 of the Administrative Code, was proposed last fall by the chancellor's office and was passed by the State College Board of Trustees on April 1.

The new code concentrates control over all fiscal and functional policies of all state college "auxiliary" organizations in the hands of the president. Exempted from the code are student clubs, societies, fraternities and sororities—any group that is not involved in "commercial activity."

Albert Duro, AS vice president, resigned in protest to the revision last week. He called Title 5 "an insult" and his resignation, effective yesterday, was a matter of "dignity and pride."

Nothenberg

Rudi Nothenberg, director of the Foundation, which operates the Bookstore and the Commons, is not happy about the revision. He thinks the trustees' decision should be tested in court.

"There is a conflict between the powers granted to a corporation, as we are, and the powers Title 5 now gives to the president," Nothenberg said.

"We can no longer administer our own affairs, not even on a daily operational basis," if President Hayakawa uses his new powers, he added.

Although the Title 5 changes affect all California state colleges, "they are clearly directed at SF State," Nothenberg said.

"The problems of foundations at other institutions won't be solved by this revision. They had troubles because the presidents had excessive power already," he said.

Under the 10-page revision of Title 5 the president of each college must see that all auxiliary organizations "operate in conformity with Board of Trustees and college policy."

Review

To achieve this, the president or his representative will sit on the governing board of each affected organization. The organizations must submit to the president their programs and budgets for review. He then can turn down or eliminate any appropriation or program—such as Tutorial, Experimental College or Black Students Union—which he might consider "not consistent" with his or Board of Trustees policy.

"The president can set wages for Commons workers or even tell us to put onions on our hamburgers," Nothenberg said.

Also, each organization will be inspected and reviewed by the president on an annual basis. If the yearly report is satisfactory, the organization will be included on a "list of organizations in good standing" retained by the chancellor.

No new organization henceforth can be established unless both the president and the chancellor approve it.

Functions

Possible functions of auxiliary organizations are listed in detail. They include student association activities, College Union facilities and programs, loans, scholarships, grants-in-aid, research, workshops, conferences, institutes and federal projects.

Continued on Back Page

Work-study program attacked by Condas

SF State's Federal College Work-Study Program (which provides grants-in-aid) was attacked in Superior Court Tuesday by State Deputy Attorney General Joanne Condas.

Action occuring in court also made it hopeful that the regular Associated students elections will be held. Mrs. Condas took no position on release of funds for the AS elections.

Over vigorous objections by AS attorney Frank Brann, Mrs. Condas said, "On days when these (work-study) people were claiming they worked, they were being arrested for demonstrations on campus."

Superior Court Judge William O'Brien was being asked by the AS to release $11,520 of frozen AS funds to the work-study program and $675 to finance the AS election.

The $11,520 for work-study would be combined with $48,000 in federal aid to finance the program for the first half of this year.

Check

A check for $1,520 had been submitted by the AS before receivership to the Administration began, but was "mislaid," according to Mrs. Condas. When it was finally deposited, it bounced.

Following the hearing, Mrs. Condas said, "I sort of got wishy-washy on the issue of elections.

She said she wanted a "mail ballot" to insure fair elections but that the cost would be "prohibitive." The lowest bid she received for mail ballots was $8,000.

"At the hearing I finally decided to take no position on release of election funds," she said.

This was seen by many as a hopeful indication that the funds would be released for elections.

Why did Mrs. Condas oppose release of work-study funds?

"I opposed their release on a variety of technical legal grounds," she said. She had told Judge O'Brien that the contract establishing the work-study program "doesn't say who is to be employed, it doesn't say how many hours, or where, or what they are to do."

'Valuable'

Dean of Activities Elmer Cooper said the program "is one of the most valuable programs we have . . .it gives the school something it desperately needs—an outreach into the community."

Cooper said SF State work-study students are employed as tutors of school children in San Francisco, and of fellow students here. They "must show" financial need to be employed, he said.

Fifty-three students are involved in the program.

Since funds have been frozen, Cooper said that work-study students have worked without pay, borrowing money for rent and food from sympathetic faculty members.

Kelly in as AFT president

Gary Hawkins, who gained prominence as a leader in the faculty strike here, has been replaced as president of American Federation of Teachers Local 1352.

Erwin Kelly, assistant professor of economics, was elected to replace Hawkins, whose one-year term had ended. Kelly has been at SF State for two years, with previous teaching experience at Antioch, Colton and UCLA.

Kelly said that there is "no question" about the future use of a strike as a "legitimate tactic" in labor disputes.

"However, the purpose of the AFT is not to strike," he said.

"My main goal is to try to put SF State back on the track, so to speak. This is certainly not a second rate school as (President S.I.) Hayakawa has inferred. This is an exciting, experimental, with-it college."

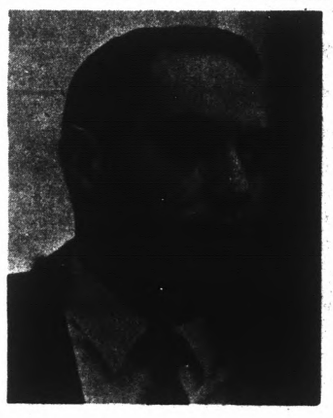
AFT has grown from a membership of 190 last November when the student strike began, to its present membership of 350, according to Hawkins.

OFFICIAL NOTICE

All final examinations scheduled for Tuesday, June 10, have been rescheduled for Tuesday, June 3.

Classes affected are those on Tuesday and Thursday at 9:10 and 9:35 a.m. and 2 p.m.

How judge affected campus hearings



Edwin Duerr, coordinator of internal affairs, has announced that students booked in the mass (454 persons) arrest Jan. 23 may forgo campus hearings and instead be mailed letters of reprimand.

But two attorneys advise students to face the hearings. In Phoenix reporter Jim Lamb's story on the back page.

Duke concert set for gym

The free Duke Ellington concert next Monday, sponsored by SF State President S.I. Hayakawa, has been moved from the Main Auditorium to the Gym.

Free admission to the 12:30-2:30 p.m. concert will be granted to those persons with SF State student, faculty or staff cards.

PHOENIX

Editorial page

Signed columns on the editorial page do not necessarily represent the position of the paper. Only the editorial is Phoenix policy.

Borrowed time

The Associated Students' $500,000 egg is still being tossed around between the attorney general's office, the courts and the Bank of America.

The present AS is finding it almost impossible to get funds for any purpose at all—even money to hold elections that may alter the student government makeup.

Initially the funds were frozen so that the money would not be misused by AS officers. However, after months of a "no-money" situation, all students have been hurt.

And the community-at-large has been hurt. The community-aid and tutorial programs have been severely hampered without needed AS funds. The students that still are involved in those worthwhile functions are working without pay.

There is no indication that an end to the freeze is in sight. If the attorney general's office doesn't favor the way our present elected AS government spends its money, why can't it release funds to stage elections and hope that the composition of the AS changes?

Bank of America is holding the frozen money like a worried parent on orders from the courts and the attorney general.

Apparently, this "big three" doesn't want us, the students of SF State, to hurt ourselves. But, we see that without certain desperately needed money, we cannot help ourselves or anyone else.

Is it unreasonable for students here to demand that if the $20 AS fees that were collected from each is not going to be used, then it should be given back?

Insult has been added to injury. Fees for attorneys and the Bank of America are making a dent in the funds now resting in the bank.

Phoenix is not suggesting that the student government be allowed to misuse AS funds, but AS has the right to fund the functions it was elected to perform.

Retrospect

Hayakawa's stance in 1963

Following is an article which appeared in SF State's Golden Gater on September 20, 1963.

SF State is dismal in setting a second rate goal of playing follow-the-leader behind Stanford and the University of California.

Dr. S.I Hayakawa in an "editorial" to the HLL division, made these and other charges about the academic program.

"It seems that the college has become more and more conformist in its aims, and a less interesting place to teach in," Hayakawa said. "We seem to have set for ourselves the dismal goal of trying to become a second-rate imitation of the University of California or Stanford.

"Instead of seeking our own direction . . ." said Hayakawa, "we are looking with anxious eyes at what is being done elsewhere at institutions of higher prestige, in order to do likewise.

"We are hiring too many people with conventional backgrounds of graduate work at 'accepted' universities, and we are not looking hard enough for creative innovators, the odd balls, the rebels against accepted scholarly and academic routine."

Hayakawa emphasized the need for an urban university to aid persons of lower social standing.

"I have special sympathy for all the institutions of higher learning and lower social standing, populated mainly by the children of the working class and lower middle class, plus the children of Jewish and Armenian, Hungarian, Italian and Oriental immigrants—and nowadays the Negroes.

"I am well acquainted with the feelings of frustration and rejection often experienced by the faculty members of such urban colleges—the men who got their degrees at such places as Harvard and had to settle for Wayne State or Northeastern University.

"From such feelings the biggest mistake and temptation is to try to emulate universities of higher social and academic standing in order to earn a prestige no one will grant them anyway.

"Of course we should be strong in the traditional disciplines, but we must not look solely to other universities for guidance.

"If we examine our own opportunities and resources, there is a lot of new work to be done. To do this we must have people who are not fixed in the old academic ruts."

Hayakawa listed some "possiblities."

* New approaches for students not reachable by present methods to combat drop-outs and the culturally deprived.

* Teaming up of American Literature teachers with history and political science to create courses in history of American thought and ideals.

* Expanding and establishing a larger Far Eastern Philosophy program.

* HLL Divisions exploring the integration between psychology and humanities.

* Development of General Semantics program for business and professional men on a national scale.

"What we need are faculty members and administrators who believe in our college and its uniqueness and consequently are willing to examine and weigh all kinds of ideas through which SF State can be itself—not a half-baked UC, or Stanford, but SF State, unique and inimitable," he said.

Worldview

Highest form of self-delusion

By Lee Heidhues

The Vietnam War may end before the next presidential election, and it is this, some cynics maintain, which would allow President Nixon to sweep to re-election victory in 1972.

With the culmination of the Asian struggle in the offing, many people hope our massive defensive budget could be switched to domestic needs. With Mr. Nixon in the White House this may be the highest form of self-delusion.

While the President ostensibly wants peace and handled himself well during the 1969 Vietnam Tet offensive and the "flying Pueblo" affair, his actions on another front sound ominous. The area of concern is Mr. Nixon's plan to develop an anti-ballistic missile (ABM) system.

During the 1968 campaign candidate Nixon spoke of keeping America's "superiority" in the arms race. Since taking office he has changed the word to "sufficiency."

On March 6 the President announced the decision to deploy the "safeguard" ABM system, and at an April 18 press conference reiterated his plans. He said the system is "absolutely essential to the security of the country."

However, there are many who disagree and feel it would be tragic to channel money into another military enterprise after the Vietnam tragedy.

Warning

Senator Stuart Symington (D-Mo.), usually a friend of the "hawks" and a member of the super-militant Armed Services Committee, has warned of retaliatory "massive cuts in the defense budget" if the ABM system goes through Congress.

Other senators have voiced concern over the ABM system, including many in the President's own party. Charles Percy (Ill.), John Sherman Cooper (Ky.) and Mark Hatfield (Ore.) lead the Republican opposition.

On the Democratic side of the Senate, Edward Kennedy seems to be kicking off his 1972 White House bid by laying it on Nixon over the ABM issue. He has commissioned his own team of scientists and scholars to investigate the system. Undoubtedly, their findings will be critical—and rightly so.

The President has promised to fight "as hard as I can" for implementation of the system. Undoubtedly, he feels strongly about ABM. Though not saying so, Mr. Nixon also feels the Kennedy pressure and must assert himself.

However, "politics above humanity" seems to be a heavy game to play, and the forces of opposition are rising to speak. With their ranks well solidified after years of Vietnam dissent, peace groups will find little trouble in opposing the ABM system.

Fight

The Coalition on National Priorities (CNP) has pooled the resources of at least 17 separate organizations for the ABM fight. They include the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, Teachers Committee for Peace in Vietnam, Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, Student World Federalists, and others.

CNP also will sponsor public hearings, distribute literature, tapes, films and bumper stickers which will proclaim, for example, that "ABM is an Edsel."

Committees in Michigan, North Dakota, Colorado, Florida, Ohio, Pennsylvania and New York have been formed. Even the Chicago Business Executives Move for Vietnam Peace is joining in.

As could be expected, an office has been set up in San Francisco, at 50 Oak St., under the title Bay Area Opposition to ABM Committee.

With such an impressive array Mr. Nixon is in for a tough fight. A recent United Press International poll shows 49 senators against the ABM, 42 in favor. However, the Gallup Poll says 60 per cent of the American people are "undecided" on the issue.

In California, Democratic Senator Alan Cranston opposes ABM, while Republican George Murphy, a close friend of Governor Reagan, favors it.

PHOENIX
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From the corner of the room

America's lucrative sex business

By Louise Eubanks

"Sex manufacturing" is a lucrative business in America—from 12-inch mini-skirts to licentious plays and "permissive" films to Phillip Roth's latest novel, "Portnoy's Complaint."

America always has done anything for money. If a movie showing one naked woman brings in a crowd, why, a movie with a cast of naked performers would bring in a mob.

If a novel with a dozen of those four-letter words sells fast, it follows that a novel containing a hundred such words would sell even faster.

"Portnoy" turns out to be an amusing, but silly, account of one man's hang-ups, which will probably make a good television series not too unlike ABC's "One Life to Live."

Roth has made a fortune on "Portnoy," receiving at the beginning a $250,000 advance from Random House plus another $645,000 in paperback, movie and book club rights. "Portnoy" is considered the fastest selling hardback novel in history.

Sex might still be small business conducted on the local level if it were not for mass media's attention to it.

Media

Had "Portnoy" been ignored by media (since word of mouth is still at snail's pace), it might never have made the best seller list. The play-up of such movies as "100 Rifles" with Raquel Welch and Jim Brown, for example only increase box-office receipts.

Advertising "Che!"—that far-from-Broadway play which showed an ape raping a nun—increased business by bringing in the mob and, unfortunately, the police.

It works this way: the big business of advertising increases the big business of sex, and sex business makes good copy for advertisment, as if increase of appetite had grown by what it fed upon.

Another thing about sex is the attention it gets in the courts, which simply serves to further advertise the whole business.

Irate and sexually insecure parents have been screaming for years about Dick and Jane's being taught "bird and bee" fornication. Nothing sounds new about their cry that sex education represents an international communist plot to destroy the morals of America's young people.

Courts are in the position of being damned if they do and damned if they don't. Hearings are often picketed by marches of protest and marches of support.

Brawls

Experience has shown that such brawls with angry parents become fodder for numerous articles on the subject which are sold to those thirsty, pulpy women's magazines.

The media, courts, and childish parents give sex so much free advertisment that it cannot help but be a lucrative venture for many persons at the same time that it exploits the masses.

To illustrate: the press reports rumblings of "indecent exposure" at a night spot featuring "bottomless"shows in San Francisco's North Beach. The "exploited masses"—forgetting that if you've seen one bottom, you seen them all—rush in to get a look before the police close in on the joint.

A tenable argument can be made that sex business enormously increases the Gross National Product.

On the other hand, such business as sex strewn over the face of print and film mediums, finally does very little for the sexually insecure, who are the only ones in need of "Portnoy," "100 Rifles" or "Che!"

IR briefings

The International Relations Center, an active wing of the International Relations Dept., will give four briefings during May in HLL 358.

The briefings begin May 5. "U.S.-Peruvian Relations" will be discussed. The briefing will discuss the effect of last year's military coup on American-Peruvian affairs.

On May 12, the IRC will give a talk on "U.S. Domination of the European Economy." The briefing will focus on American relations with European countries since World War II.

On May 19, the "Nigerian-Biafran Conflict" will be discussed. This presentation will include recent developments in the civil war, their implications for U.S. policy in Africa and some historical and cultural facts about the countries.

The final program on May 26 will center on the "ABM Controversy."

Merritt black president a 'cat who is together'

By Lee Heidhues

"I wish we had a president like that," was the comment of one spectator after a recent campus appearance by Merritt College President Norvel Smith.

The 43-year-old Smith, a black and former anti-poverty program director in Oakland, was chosen president of the East Bay school last fall.

Merritt, with a student population of 10,000, nearly half of which is black and Third World, has been embroiled in controversy in recent weeks.

At issue are free texts for poor students, free hot lunches, student control of the campus bookstore, the hiring of a controversial professor and the place of police science on campus.

Speaking before a mostly white audience in the Education Department, Smith called his campus the "prototype school for an 'open door' junior college."

The young president describes himself as a man "willing to go beyond the structure, short of violence, to help the students."

Commitment

Smith says his commitment is "to support maximum self-determination for students." At a recent Merritt trustees meeting students criticized Smith and the trustees, threatening to lock them in until their demands were met.

However the situation eased as the board promised action and a previous student critic of Smith said, "I want to make a public apology. . . I see this cat is together."

As a result of black students prodding, free lunches and texts will be given to needy students and students will participate in running the campus bookstore.

At issue still is the hiring of Froben Lozada, a socialist, to develop a Latin and Mexican-American studies department.

Smith also thinks an arrangement must be worked out to keep the police science department, so more black officers can be trained. Some militants want the department kicked off campus.

The young chief executive commented on student unrest: "I couldn't keep my manhood on this job without leaning over to the revolutionary side."

Alumni

Among Merritt's alumni are Huey P. Newton (class of '66) and Bobby Seale. Smith said approximately 100 former Merritt students are at SF State and hopes the number "will increase sharply."

Smith thinks colleges must "go beyond current services for students" if they are to avoid violent confrontations. He thinks these "frustrations" result from the "large number of students flunking out," and adds, "many students have suffered from our poor elementary school system."

In his first year at the college the president believes he has "developed a sense of support and rapport with the students."

In the future Smith hopes to "involve students in decision-making, including hiring and firing."

Seemingly not afraid to leap into controversy on the side of his students, Smith emphasized, "I am convinced that to give a good administration you must have controversy."

Cycles

In discussing the cycles of violence which occasionally have hit Merritt, Smith described militants as a "small minority at the school who need ego satisfaction through confrontation with the police."

He added that most students promoting violent confrontation "are usually two or three years younger than the active BSU and Associated Students leadership."

Smith thinks most students don't want the college to shut down through confrontation "because they realize it's their own school to build or destroy."

Norvel Smith

Photos by Tony Rogers

Break-away cops want 'to relate'

By Dave Bundy

A cop is neither black nor white, he's blue. Yet, racism exists within the brotherhood of law officers.

The policeman represents the law but is a forgotten man. Like everybody else, he wants acceptance, recognition, respect and dignity.

Such a man is Sergeant Henry Williams, president of the Black Officers for Justice, an organization which officially began last October for the sole purpose of "representing black and white communities who want to abolish racism and unjust treatment by law enforcement agencies."

"We broke away from the San Francisco Police Officers Association and formed our own group because we believed that they didn't relate to black officers and the black community," Williams said.

As a 15-year veteran of the San Francisco police force, Williams currently is trying to persuade the city police commission to institute a policy where black officers will be placed in policy-making positions.

Although he says the leadership of the Police Officers Association doesn't like his group's existence, Williams believes that the police commission will implement his reforms.

This implementation of the program, if successful, will be based on five demands, or steps, to include a black officer in each:

* Head of a department within the police department.
* The intelligence division.
* The personnel division.
* The police academy.
* A black chaplain.

Race Issue

Williams believes that the current race issue is "so critical" that some form of fair representation of the black community "is vital."

"Our birth is a result of the black community's giving us support. We in turn relate very strongly to the black community. We represent them and all other communities," Williams said.

Currently the police department is suffering from rampant racial slurs and attitudes which have caused Mayor Joseph Alioto to express deep concern for its very autonomy.

Alioto has asserted that the force "is in danger" because of the internal bitterness and dissension, which also has spread into the police community relations unit, thereby hampering its effectiveness.

Alioto said the bitterness was "primarily due to racism."

Sergeant Allen Rosenbaum of the community relations unit is "very much aware" of the race issue and "the sharp polarization it is causing."

"The police department needs reorganization, change, and soon. It is almost 1970, and we're still using 1870 police standards," Rosenbaum said.

Aware of the black officers attempt to achieve equality, Rosenbaum said there should be more togetherness in work, that white officers should attend black studies courses and rub shoulders with blacks to help each side—black and white—to mutually "promote an understanding of their predicament and needs."

Both Alioto and Rosenbaum saw no need for a separate policemen's organization, however.

Relations

"Volunteer organizations for policemen are good things," the mayor said. "But they should do whatever they can to neutralize the bitterness in the department. A good deal more has to be done about relations with the police force itself."

Williams said that the blacks "were being mistreated by some of the police officers and there was no reprimand from the Police Officers Association concerning these people."

Commenting on the recent police shootings of black youths, Williams said such investigation by his organization "remained unofficial." It "comes under the responsibility of the community relations unit."

Black Officers for Justice has a force of about 80, or five per cent, of the complete police force.

"Racism runs from top to bottom in this department, and nothing is done about it," Williams said. The sergeant was one of many policemen that patrolled SF State during and after the recent student-teacher strike.

'Good Nigger'

It was during the strike that a white policeman reportedly referred to his fellow black officer, in front of a crowd of strikers, as a "good nigger."

"What we have here is not just the act of one officer against another, but rather a good reflection of the white leadership of this department," Williams said.

Lieutenant William Osterloh, retiring director of the community relations unit, admitted that there have been racial difficulties, including what he called "hostilities," within the department.

Williams said that racism and hostilities also come in the form of "racial comments on bulletin boards, flare-ups, non-use of black men on specialized details, and overreactions."

BSU intent on mind-blowing, not workable plans, says Bunzel

By Jeff Tucker

"Militant black revolutionaries at SF State definitely do not fit the national pattern," John Bunzel, chairman of the Political Science Department, told the House Education Subcommittee in Washington.

"Black Student Union groups around the country are generally more willing to use incremental means to reach concrete, achievable goals," he said in a prepared statement.

"But here, (at SF State), the BSU is much more SDS oriented, more expressive in its tactics; it's not really interested in workable plans, but rather in blowing the mind of society—in spitting venom on the whole American system."

Bunzel, long a supporter of liberal causes, opposed last semester's student-faculty strike because he saw it "serving mainly to severely threaten academic freedom."

"I'm conservative in the sense that I want to preserve open-exchange of all ideas on this campus," he said.

During the strike Bunzel's office, the tires on his car were slashed, and his classes continually were disrupted. Bunzel's plight was publicized in the New York Times, Washington Post, and the Chicago Tribune.

Testify

Recently, Bunzel was asked to appear before the House Education Subcommittee to testify on "the leftist threat" from within college campuses.

"This college has bene traditionally liberal and quite permissive, but it has its serious faults also. Undoubtedly, there's been much administrative lethargy and inattention to needed student grievances."

Bunzel's quarrel with student radicals is not with change itself, but with the way they seek to effect it.

As he told the congressional committee in late March: "To hardcore revolutionaries, change isn't enough; they have to use confrontation tactics so that they can force the power of the colleges to show its ugly face.

"They know too well that colleges want to show a friendly, moderate face, to establish convocations, forums, and discussions—but these only help to maintain the evil system," he remarked in his statement.

Rationale

Bunzel cited a quote from Stokely Carmichael as the militant's rationale: "Any demonstration in which police aren't called is a failure for the demonstrators."

This, Bunzel contends, is the primary way to escalate an unsuccesful strike—to radicalize the campus by whipping up anti-establishment opinion.

"Part of the revolutionary scenario is to have the police called in and to force them to overreact, thus making colleges look like ugly, fascist beasts," Bunzel said.

Bunzel blames the militant leadership for having missed an operating principle of reality.

"Until just recently, there's been no one with a clear, realistic political sense of what is possible and achievable. Perhaps in insisting that their demands were non-negotiable, they've discovered that those demands really are negotiable, after all.

Reverend Hensley spreads his self-styled message

By Angela Errigo

The Right Reverend Bishop Kirby Hensley of the Universal Life Church spoke to hundreds of students jammed into a science classroom last Wednesday to speak of his church and to "ordain" Universal Life ministers.

Hensley's appearance, arranged by Frank Mortyn, instructor of physical science, was to consist of a lecture relating science to religion. Instead, Hensley dealt primarily with politics and religion.

The immediate interest of many male students present was whether military deferments are obtainable as ministers of the Universal Life Church. According to Hensley, the Universal Life Church is "a legally recognized religious body," whose ministers are entitled to A-2 deferments by law.

However, draft boards across the country have defied the purported rights of Hensley's ordained ministers and several cases are in the courts now.

The 57-year-old Hensley, a self-styled religious leader from North Carolina who migrated to Modesto, paused at the podium before addressing the students, saying "I need to get turned on before I talk to you."

Rev. Kirby Hensley

Hensley compared the world to a jigsaw puzzle, of which "every human being is a piece."

"What we are trying to do is put the pieces together," he said.

The labelling of his organization as a church seems a misnomer, since Hensley denounced religion as "just an ideal created in the mind from unfounded beliefs.

Noting that "90 per cent of all wars" are fought for churches and states, Hensley lamented, "The things that men think they love have become their worst enemies."

He added, "The world won't come to an end, but men will destroy a lot of other men."

Hensley's personal ambition is to become President of the United States.

Avalanche

"I'm on my way," he announced.

In the November 1968 presidential election, Hensley claims to have received 4½ million votes He also said "an avalanche" of publicity for him is forming.

Hensley revels in the publicity and applauded his own recent appearance on Frank McGee's NBC report and told the audience to "be sure and see me in next week's Newsweek."

Should he be elected president, Hensley will "dissolve the office." This remark provoked the greatest audience response of his appearance.

Another Hensley "idea" is that property-owning ministers of his church declare their homes and lands as churches and demand tax exemptions for property "belonging to God."

At the end of Hensley's address, the crowd moved to another room where cards were dispensed on which people wishing to be ordained wrote their names and addresses and those of friends.

Since founding his church in 1963, Hensley claims to have ordained more than 65,000 persons, including the Beatles, two California court justices, six California county sheriffs, 100 Bay Area attorneys "and the entire cast of the Laugh-in Television series."

"Everybody has a message; everybody should be a minister," Hensley said.

'In reality, I don't believe in God'

"In reality, I don't believe in God," Hensley admitted

"The greatest lesson I've ever learned is to pull heaven out of the sky and into my mind. I want reality now. Heaven is when you have what you want."

The name Universal Life Church comes from Hensley's belief that one is "universal and really alive when he realizes he is a human being and one with all other human beings."

"I don't believe in borderlines," Hensley said, emphasizing his fear that struggles for a single world head of state and a single head of church would "rise to an ultimate holocaust."

BA for black studies

A bill that would allow black studies and ethnic studies departments to grant a bachelor of arts degree has been submitted to the State Assembly by Assemblyman John Vasconcellos (D-San Jose).

The bill, AB-1415, will be heard in the Assembly May 12.

Vasconcellos' administrative assistant, Frank Olrich, said, "Eventually we would like to better train teachers in the area of ethnic studies. There is a great need for teachers on the minority level and this is just the first step in that direction."

The formulation of the bill was largely due to the efforts of SF State's Coalition of Concerned Faculty who have made weekly trips since their formation in January of this year.

Prof: 'America is purveyor of big lie'

By Jeff Tucker

The man often called a "utopian visionary" leans back in his swivel chair. "I play along with the establishment as much as my conscience will let me." said H. Wilder Bentley, associate professor of English.

"Administrators consider me to be an eccentric, a sort of harmless crackpot, and I want them to go right on believing it," the SF State professor said.

Bentley, 68, gives the impression of being a benevolent, indulgent grandfather with his white hair, bushy eyebrows, long-tab collar and carefully tied Windsor knot. But he is not the settled, complacent spokesman for the status quo that he appears.

Bentley sees American society as the purveyor of the "big lie" which cons the individual into believing that he can have a meaningful life only by fitting himself into the system.

Career Abandoned

Since abandoning printing and publishing as a career in 1945, Bentley primarily has concerned himself with teaching, having been at SF State since 1956.

"My students are my life. They are the soil and nourishment in which my plants grow," he said.

Bentley attempts to adapt his course presentation to fit the student's need. Although preferring a "poetic presentation, classical literary allusions often get too many students hopelessly hung up."

"I really lose them if I follow that bent, but after all, we're constantly undergoing psychic changes. Sometimes we want to do the leading, other times we prefer to be led."

So Bentley plays it by ear, mixing the "more authoritarian" method of formal lecturing with the permissive, seminar-type discussions that occasionally lapse into impromptu "happenings."

'Genuine Love'

"I can tell you, it takes nothing short of genuine love and affection for these kids. Some of them write pretty badly, but one can't dismiss it as garbage — each one has something important to say to you."

Bentley believes that any lack of understanding between administration and students is perpetuated by the present educational system.

"It wants me to sell my students down the river, so that they will sell themselves down the drain. It wants me to find a noble reason for a basically ignoble thing.

"We're going to have to unlearn nearly everything we've learned, and relarn it. But this is not to come from the present academic community, which for too long has served only to set precedents for doing nothing while indulging in honorifics — a classic waste of time," the professor said.

To see them emerge from college as obedient, docile sheep would be the greatest catastrophe he could envision for his students.

Bentley was a supporter of the American Federation of Teachers strike here and a frequent participant on the picket line. He finds students and teachers caught amid conflicting norms.

'The Big Lie'

"On the one hand, there are protesting students who cannot wait for changes by working through established channels; on the other, an uptight administration which anxiously concerns itself with property damage, largely ignoring the human damage."

But Bentley sees direct resistance as only one method of attacking the "big lie."

"To my mind, student-manned and student-initiated projects, like the Work Study Program and Community Services on this campus, are the hope for a renaissance in learning.

"Here are students actively involved with other human beings on a truly personal level, teaching ghetto children fundamentals in formal education, as well as learning themselves how to relate to people from different ethnic backgrounds."

Bentley is currently engaged in writing an epic poem, "The Bentliad," — "a cross between 'The Iliad' and 'The Dunciad.'"

"'The Bentliad' tells my students and colleagues just what sort of lunatic I am: the fellow who's spent his lifetime rebelling while trying to find worthier substitutes for the things he rebels against."

Wilder Bentley

The weather - it's chancey business

By Laszlo Lendvay

Weather forecasting is at best a chancey business even for the experts.

Innumerable forces, some unknown, play a role in determining what the weather will be. One man who makes a living at weather prognosticating is tall, handsome and personable Leon Hunsaker of KPIX-TV (Channel 5).

Hunsaker recently was on campus to explain "New Techniques in Weather Forecasting" to a group of some 70 persons.

"Any weather forecast is difficult to make, almost as complicated as a doctor's diagnosis," Hunsaker said.

"A storm is as likely to sit just off the coast as it is to sweep right in and engulf the entire area.

"The biggest forecast problems on the West Coast are the cold pools of air in the upper atmosphere which can bring rain at any time."

New techniques in weather forecasting include the use of orbiting weather satellites and weather ships stationed several miles offshore to relay information of high and low pressure areas and to plot movement of storms.

Hunsaker, a graduate of Massachusetts Institute of Technology with a master's degree in meteorology, has devised his own theory on the birth of storms and their global movements.

A product of seven year's research, the concept centers around a series of high and low pressure areas joined together in a series of waves—similar to light waves.

Chain Reactions

When a storm encounters a high pressure area it sets up a series of chain reactions. The force with which the storm collides with the first wave and the energy released are in direct relationship, Hunsaker said.

The energy then is passed along the wave and the storm picks up momentum.

Stressing the global nature of weather, Hunsaker pointed out that the heavy snowfall in the Sierra this year is due to storms which began over Asia.

"A minor collision over California in October, 1966, was responsible for the great Italian floods. The storm took only 36 hours to reach Italy."

There are varied techniques of weather forecasting in use today in addition to the scientific approach. Some include spotting formations of birds over the ocean, watching activities of squirrels and chipmunks, or waiting for the first twinges of rheumatism.

"Whenever we make a mistake in the forecast, we get nasty little notes or phone calls from people explaining why their method is perfect," Hunsaker said.

"There are things we don't know about yesterday's weather. Tomorrow's forecast is just a guess."

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Photos by Don Walker

SF's Playland: an end of an era

By Don Walker

Three miles north of SF State on the Great Highway there is a place that for some people represents the end of an era. The place is Playland Amusement Park; the people are its employees.

"Playland at the Beach" has been a source of amusement for generations of children as well as their parents. Playland serves the residents of, and visitors to San Francisco.

But for the people working there it is the end of the line.

Most of Playland's employees are former members of circuses. But like vaudeville in the 1920's the days of the one ring circus and circus tents are over.

Taken over by big business the number of circuses have dwindled to two or three gigantic extravaganzas, leaving "the small people" to find something else to do.

Circus People

Most former circus people end up in places like Playland, or with traveling carnivals such as the ones found at county and state fairs. But these places are becoming fewer and those that are left are becoming more commercial, requiring more businessmen and less showmen.

Playland will fall to the wrecking crew in the next few years. Within three years Playland may be replaced by a high-rise apartment complex. When this happens the last vestige of the circus era of the 1940's will have disappeared from San Francisco.

The Playland atmosphere still is the same, with barkers trying to get the customer to knock over the milk bottles—"for only a dime and win a stuffed animal."

Funhouse Laughter

A child is still greeted by the never-ending laughter of the funhouse lady or the friendly music of the merry-go-round organ.

A child can still spend a day in Playland enjoying seemingly dangerous rides, knocking over clay ducks in a shooting gallery or playing pinball machines.

Playland is not just for the young. On any afternoon senior citizens can be seen in the dime arcade (formerly the penny arcade) passing their time playing games and gambling.

Playland is a link to another era that fewer and fewer persons remember. It is a pleasant escape from all that is business in the rapid pace of today's living.

When Playland is gone it will be more than the loss of an historic landmark.

Lake Merced haven for trout fanciers

By Anne Stefan

Oh, the life of the unlucky trout.

Fishermen from San Francisco drive hundreds of miles, then hike more miles to catch the things.

But nearby trout, in Lake Merced, are trucked here annually from mountain streams.

Since 1950, the stocking of trout in Lake Merced has been a spring event.

An occasional bass or catfish also may be included in the stocking.

Each new batch of trout is purchased from the state department of fish and game, costing from 18 to 26 cents per fish, depending on size. Once purchased, the trout are trucked to Lake Merced in refrigeration units.

New trout range in size from four to six inches, and grow an average of one inch per month.

So when trout season opens on May 3, the fish will measure from eight to 12 inches in length.

"In 1967, a trout measuring 22 inches in length with a girth of 15 inches and weighing six pounds was caught," said Nestor Banks, warden of Lake Merced.

'Largest Catch'

"Although this is the largest catch to be officially recorded, there was one caught in 1966 that weighed almost 10 pounds," Banks said.

Although the fish depend on brineshrimp to exist, other excellent bait is cheese, salmon eggs and worms.

In an effort to aid the fish's habitat, once a year local sport clubs gather and clean out the lake, removing such debris as beer cans and inner tubes, Banks said. This year the "cleaning date" was April 26.

Anglers aged 16 and over wishing to do their part in depleting the Lake Merced trout supply must purchase a state fishing license, at $5 a throw. Persons over 18 also must have a city permit, which costs 50 cents a day or $1 for the season.

Either license can be purchased at the Lake Merced Boathouse.

Party for the Bard

Next year the William Shakespeare memorial birthday party may be bigger and better than ever, if Eugene Grundt has his way.

Grundt, assistant professor of English, and his poetry class commemorated Shakespeare's 405th birthday on April 23.

The class met in Skakespeare's Garden in Golden Gate Park.

"In our enthusiasm, we decided then and there to propose to the English Department that every April 23 SF State should hold a Shakespeare festival.

"The Drama Department could perform his scenes and readings, and the Music Department could play baroque and renaissance music," Grundt said.

"The Humanities Building could be garlanded with plants and flowers mentioned in Shakespeare's plays. Prizes could be given for poetry. A Shakespearean queen should be chosen—a fair young wench who can swing in iambic pentameter.

"We will make an urgent plea through official channels for these ideas. There will be no chanting or sign carrying," Grundt said.

The Richmond schools crisis: teachers leave in droves

By Sandi Maack

Student teachers are not being sent to Richmond by SF State in support of the statewide teacher's ban on the Richmond School district.

The Association of Richmond Educators placed the ban on the school district because of "It's very poor teaching conditions and low salaries."

There is not enough money in Richmond to keep the schools operating even at their present level, which includes overcrowded classes, lack of supplies and low teacher's salaries.

Richmond voters have not passed a tax rate increase for 17 years and they did not break that record in the last election April 15.

Teachers Leaving

Because of the ban, and the reasons behind it, many teachers are leaving the district and there are few new teachers coming in.

There is also the issue of busing and integration which is the main issue in the Richmond crisis.

Gene Trepagnier, a SF State graduate student who has been teaching in Richmond since September, senses that teachers who cannot transfer their tenure (most districts accept only five years' experience) feel stuck in Richmond and that teachers who can leave are going.

"The teachers felt the tax increase wouldn't pass. Salaries will not rise, classes will get more crowded and even now it is hard to get supplies," Trepagnier said.

"Why teach here—where good teachers are needed—when the pay and atmosphere is so much better elsewhere? If Richmond does get new teachers, they will probably be rejects from other districts," he added.

Trapped

Another teacher who had taught in the district for more than 20 years said he feels trapped. Teaching for him has lost most of its enjoyment and is just a job.

Some older teachers, he said, may take a cut in tenure and salary and begin again in another district.

He thinks the lack of discipline in recent years is part of the poor educational atmosphere and causes some of the racial tension in the district.

An elementary school teacher who is no longer teaching in the district said that the ban is the wrong approach: "It is directed at the administration and the community, but discouraging teachers has a long-range effect. When the educators finally get the things they need, the teachers will be gone," she said.

She added that the loss of student teachers from the local colleges hurts the school district, too. Student teachers bring state money and opportunities for older teachers to learn what others are doing.

The new school board elected April 15 will put up another tax increase in June, but this one will be smaller.

Many parents do not see the urgent need for the tax increase and, of course, many voters who are not parents of school children think it has nothing to do with them.

Some parents organized to fight busing and opposed the tax increase because some of that money would have been used for busing. The new school board supports "voluntary" busing.

About 180 teachers and 110 other personnel will be fired and programs such as music and athletics will be cancelled as a result of the defeat of the tax increase.

Other, less immediate effects, will be the loss of many other teachers. Also many families and businesses will leave the area and will not be replaced.

A Richmond school . . . the physical result of low finances. Photo by Walter Couick

Wendy and The Pill's dangers

By Gary Higgins

Wendy W., an SF State coed, has suffered severe eye pain for three months because the pain could not be diagnosed. After visiting four doctors, including two eye specialists, the cause of her malady was found—"the pill."

Wendy is one of six Bay Area women to suffer cornea eye damage—as the direct result of birth control pills—over the past two years.

Her case and others involving maladies resulting from The Pill were discussed recently at the American Association of Planned Parenthood Physicians meeting, held in San Francisco.

But the purpose of the meeting was not to panic the estimated seven million women in the United States and the 20 million women throughout the world taking oral contraceptives with reports of damages resulting from birth control pills.

Keynote speaker Dr. Louis Hellman said, "It is 10 times more dangerous to drive a car than to take birth control pills."

"But there are some risks involved in The Pill, and it is up to the specialists present to solve some of these problems," Dr. Hellman said.

Major Point

The major point brought out during the meeting concerned pill dosage. Out of the meeting came strong recommendation to the nation's pharmaceutical companies to decrease The Pill's estrogen dosage. Estrogen is the female hormone and a principal component of birth control pills.

It has been demonstrated that by cutting in half the dosage of estrogen the same effects can be achieved in 99 per cent of the cases. Preliminary results from tests conducted in England showed that estrogen could cause cancer of the cervix. But this research was carried out with test animals, one scientist said, and "does not necessarily pertain" to humans.

However "this scant evidence," he said, is sufficient enough for the U.S. Food and Drug Administration to recommend that pill-taking women have "periodic examinations."

Another oral contraceptive under discussion was the "day-after" pill. To date, this pill, which lacks estrogen, has been met with little success. Also, the day-after pill, designed to last up to six months, is still in the preliminary testing stage.

"The public should not hold its breath waiting for the major scientific breakthrough that will guarantee absolute safety in population control," Dr. Hellman conceded.

New Med Center race plan

A "desperate need" for minority doctors and technicians exists in the ghettoes, according to Charles Storey, coordinator of the Educational Opportunity Program at UC Medical Center in San Francisco.

To meet this need, Storey said, the medical center will allow one quarter of all students entering classes, beginning in the fall, to be of minority races.

Almost 130 places have been reserved for minority students in the health professional schools on the campus, which included nursing, physical therapy, X-ray technology and dental hygiene. Presently there are 57 minority students enrolled and receiving EOP.

Storey said that 74 places still are open and must be recruited by May 31.

By 1972, Storey hopes to have 500 to 600 minority students enrolled. He said that requirements for SF State minority students to enroll differ with each program.

For example, X-ray technicians, needing a high school diploma, receive $100 per month salary the first year and $200 per month the second year, following which the students graduate.

For a doctorate in medicine a student must complete four years of pre-med courses. This program costs $4,000 per year, but numerous grants and scholarships are available.

Storey now is taking applications for 1970 and 1971.

For further information, call Storey at 666-1065.

Paving the way for a computer curriculum

With computers playing a more important role not only in the scientific world but in business and the arts, the SF State Engineering Department is beginning to pave the way for a computer science curriculum at SF State.

According to Rene Marxheimer, associate professor of engineering, "We want a computer science program that will involve all the schools of the college interested in information storage and processing. Rather than make it a program in computer operations and theory, we would rather have a program applicable to just about everyone.

Marxheimer said that plans are being made for a committee composed of members of all interested departments in the college to investigate and formulate a computer curriculum. The committee will work through the next school year and "if all goes well" a program could be set up by fall, 1971.

UC Berkeley boasts an extensive computer science program under the direction of George Graham. Last week, Graham addressed members of SF State's Engineering Society.

"A computer science program should include all phases of study. At Berkeley we have classes ranging from computer math and computer research to the moral, political, and legal applications of computers," he said.

God pays weekly visit

By Dave Bundy

God is not dead at SF State. He can be found once a week during Christian Science Organization testimonials.

Undaunted by strikes, student unrest and a permissive, liberal attitude found on campus, the Christian Scientists congregate weekly to pray, sing and hear scripture readings reflecting daily social problems.

During one recent meeting, Beverly Bartlett, a junior in French based her meeting "reading" on understanding and forgiveness. Using excerpts from the Bible and a Christian Science health text, Miss Bartlett concluded by saying:

"What I call the color of a man's skin is just a mask in which it hides the real man; spiritual man. Many people see the mask only and go no further."

Spiritual Meaning

"We rely upon spiritual meaning alone to meet personal needs," said junior journalism major Steve Draskovich, president of the 20-member group.

Underscoring their major purpose for existence was the group's faculty adviser, Michael Taylor of the Drama Department. Taylor maintains that man is "constantly in search of something and the best way to find it is to look inside rather than outside—the answer lies with faith in God."

Though its belief in God is similar to other faiths, the church is unique in that its manner of teaching is unorthodox.

The church has no pastor and combines scientific reasoning with the teachings of Christ. Strongly individualistic, the organization places a premium upon non-indocrination and active participation.

Consuelo Smith, education instructor and off-campus adviser, said that the church is not bothered or threatened of collapsing of social ills.

"The religion keeps us on an even keel," Mrs. Smith said. "We had many disagreements during the strike, but there was so much love and understanding that we were able to overcome it and stay together."

Mary Baker Eddy founded the church in 1866 after being "spiritually healed" of a spinal dislocation, concussion and internal bleeding.

Creeping middle age

WASHINGTON (AP)—After 25 years of growing statistically younger, the U.S. population may be on the threshold of an era when the median age starts moving up.

The Census Bureau reported yesterday the median age on July 1, 1968, was 27.7 years, meaning half of all Americans were older and half younger.

The figure was unchanged from what it had been 12 months earlier—the first time in 15 years that a year had passed without a drop in the median.

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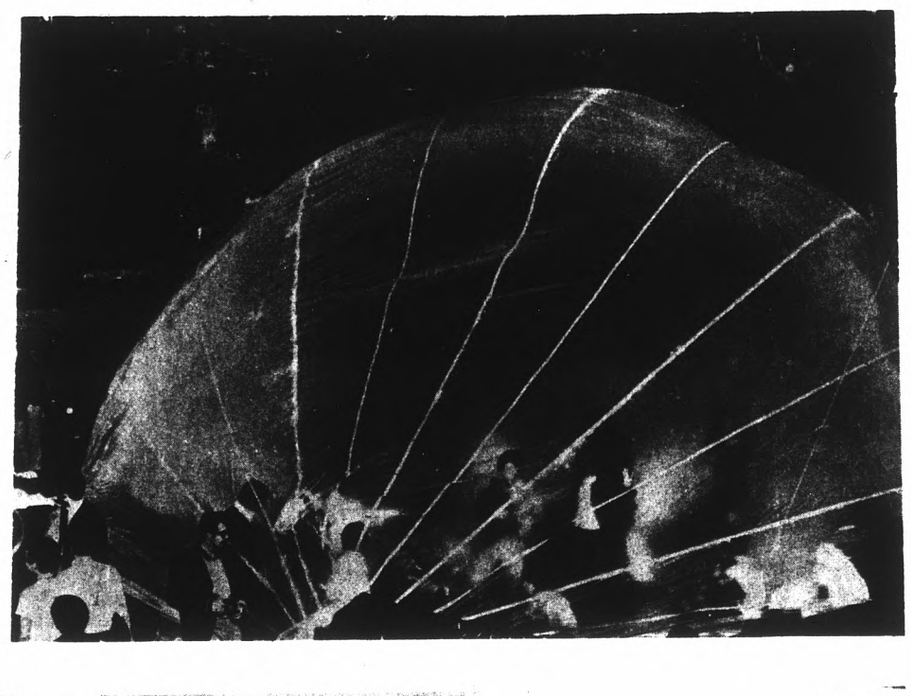
'BALLOON THING'

Giant 50-foot balloons graced the lawns of SF State last Friday, from noon to midnight, as a part of the Art Department's "Balloon Thing."

In addition to the balloons, which were often filled both with students and a strange aroma, several rock bands entertained a throng numbering from 1,500 at noon to 150 later in the evening.



Photos by Lou de la Torre and Don Walker

America Hurrah curtain up

When the Committee performed "America Hurrah" in North Beach, the sardonic three-part play caused a stir despite San Francisco's touted liberalism. In New York, off-Broadway, it was a hit. SF State's version of the award winning piece begins its three day run tonight in the Little Theater.

A production of the Player's Club, organized by drama students to raise scholarship funds, "America Hurrah" provides short looks into the insanity known as American modern living.

The production has always been controversial, receiving comments ranging from "vulgar" to "witty."

Author Jean-Claude van Itallie won the 1966 Vernon Rice award for outstanding off-Broadway plays for this, his first commerical success.

SF State's production is directed by Player's Club president Toni Ricchetti and features club members.

Starting time for all three days is 8:30 p.m. Admission is $2 general, $1 for students and free to servicemen in uniform. Reservations can be made by calling 585-7174 or 469-1774.

Hip catnip

NORMAN, Okla, AP—If campus fads run in cycles like history, the stock market and hemlines, they may be just one step away from returning to "the good old days."

Adding the latest University of Oklahoma "discovery" to the list of items college students have found to eat, drink, swallow, smoke or inject would produce this chronological list:

Goldfish, booze, "grass," bananas, catnip.

Catnip?

Norman Police Chief Bill Bill Menslee is checking to see just what effects catnip has on people, because it's suddenly in great demand among OU students.

The state health service noted this week that the American Medical Association has received reports that catnip is being used by both adolescents and older people.

ACT play 'Architect' falls flat

"The Architect and the Emperor of Assyria"—The American Conservatory Theatre apparently is trying to become the mother nipple to all teeming offspring of the drama.

ACT has nurtured such banal performances as "The Devil's Disciple" and "The Promise" with maternal pride. But now, with the cautious pride of nutturing an illegitimate child, ACT has staged "The Architect and the Emperor of Assyria."

For ACT to stage this play is comparable to wearing a dirty jockstrap to a high society affair.

"Architect" offers such qualities as Michael O'Sullivan grinding out four-letter-word Gregorian Chant, and giving birth to a child while dressed as a nun.

Peter Donat, portraying a prototype of a noble savage, does nothing more offensive than pretend to move mountains and playing various explicit sex games with O'Sullivan.

During intermission, ACT oldtimers, muttering to themselves, were seen making a hasty exit from their expensive orchestra seats.

Can a play have a better recommendation? —Bruce Campbell

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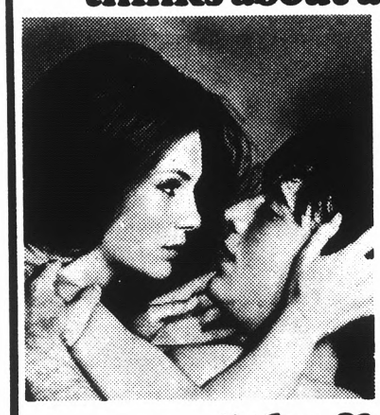
Funny, nobody thinks about a boy when they say the word "virgin"



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Gators drop 2 of 3 but keep FWC lead

By Joe DeLoach

"The bigger they come the harder they fall."

That was the battle cry in the Far Western Conference baseball race last weekend as frontrunners SF State and Cal State Hayward went down to defeat.

The Golden Gators, now leading the FWC with a 12-3 win-loss record, managed to win only one of three games against upset-minded Chico State.

UC Davis kept the Gators in first place by knocking off Hayward in both ends of a doubleheader, 3-2 and 4-1, last Saturday. The Pioneers, with a 10-4 mark, hold down second place.

The Hayward team had moved to within one-half game of league-leading SF State on Friday after a convincing 9-5 triumph over the Aggies.

The battle for first place in the FWC continues this weekend at Hayward when Coach Augie Garrido's club meets the Pioneers in a three game confrontation.

"It would be great to sweep the series but I'll settle for one victory," Garrido said. "We didn't play very well against Chico. Our pitching and defense got lackadaisical and that was the big difference. Herlocker turned in a fine performance," he said.

Garrido was referring to SF State's top pitcher Bob Herlocker. The lanky right-hander ran his conference record to a perfect 5-0 with a 10-5 win over Chico in Saturday's second game of the doubleheader.

The first two games of the series saw the Wildcats manhandle an assortment of Gator hurlers for 10-5 and 5-2 victories.

The Gators, who like the hit-and-run style of play, rely on the bats of Tom Joyce, Dennis Abel, Keith Pittson and Dennis Biederman. All of these hitters have averaged over .300 during the season.

Coach Garrido thinks the key to success in the "crucial" series will be how well his club can score against Hayward's second-line pitching.

"Most of the teams in the league have two good starting pitchers and Hayward is no exception. Our best chance for a victory may be against their third starter," he said.

SF State will probably send Herlocker, T.J. Delbex and Tom Martinez to the mound as starting pitchers, with Bruce Lee in the bullpen for relief work.

No matter what happens in Hayward, the Gators must face a strong Sacramento State team the following weekend (May 9 and 10).

"If the team can win three out of the last six games we should take the crown. Hayward still has a make-up game with Chico and that should take its toll on their pitching staff," Garrido said.

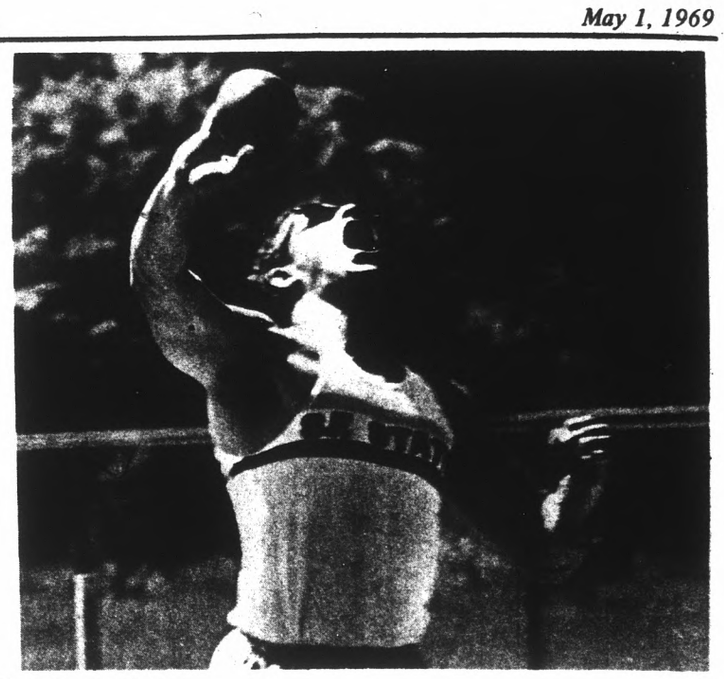
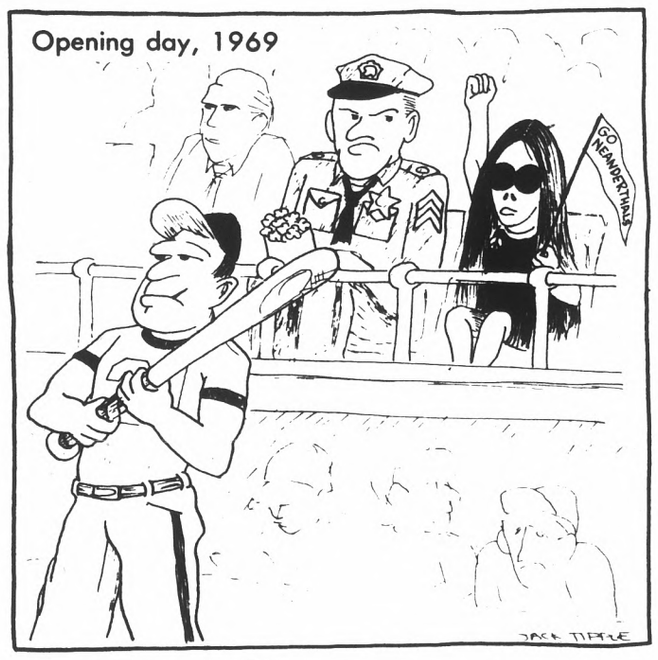


Photo by Don Walker

Superman in disguise? No, it's just Phoenix sports writer Bob Carlsen, who is also SF State's best shot putter. The former Contra Costa College track standout has tossed the shot 50-1 during the season.



A girl reporter views the Giants

Editor's Note: Phoenix reporter Anne Stefan attended the San Francisco Giants' home opener, the first time she has been to a major league baseball game. Her account follows.

Opening day for the San Francisco Giants is always an exciting event. This year was no exception, as 30,722 spectators crowded Candlestick Park despite the fact that it was a Thursday afternoon, and the weather was wretched.

The San Diego Padres appeared on the field wearing uniforms of a dusty brown color with dark brown accessories.

The Giants wore uniforms of white with black.

After the announcer made a big deal out of the fact that it was opening day, Mayor Joseph Alioto threw out the first ball. It was caught by Dick "the mule" Dietz, Giants' catcher.

Alioto then threw out his glove, and this was caught by a man in a blue suit.

With the formalities out of the way, the game began. Because they were the company the Padres were up first. The first pitch was a strike—even though the batter didn't swing at the ball.

With the Padres at bat, Brown hit a foul ball into the stands, but luckily no one got hit. Then Davis hit a "Texas Leaguer," whatever that is.

Bases were loaded in the first inning, and everyone was pretty excited about it.

In the second inning the wind came up. It was enough to give you chills.

When the Giants were up, Hunt struck out, and Bonds walked to first. They said he walked, but actually he sort of ran.

The third inning began with a score of 3-0. The Padres were ahead.

This inning was relatively uneventful except that I spilled hot chocolate on the man next to me. Luckily he didn't get mad because he was cold and the hot chocolate warmed him up.

There was an announcement that someone (license number BSL 431) had left his motor running in the parking lot. . . apparently he was in a bit of a hurry to get to the game.

Meanwhile, the third baseman made a headlong dive across the baseline in a wild attempt to tag Lanier, who was trying to steal a base, I think.

Anyway, he got Lanier out and also someone else, so it was a double play and ended the inning.

Fourth inning presented some smashing excitement when Bonds hit a homer over center field, 410 feet away. Far out.

Immediately following this McCovey hit a homer to left center. Wow. This brought the score to 3-2.

Halfway through the fifth inning it turned quite icy, and one spectator made the sarcastic observation that, "It's always nice at Candlestick Park."

In the sixth inning, Dietz hit a single to tie the score, 3-3. Then Davenport doubled in two runs and brought the score to 5-3.

This was sort of the turning point of the game, because without these two runs the Giants might not have won.

Highlight of the seventh inning was the stretch period at the end. This is a groovy idea.

In the eighth inning the fog crept in, causing many of the fans to beat a hasty retreat.

During the ninth inning the Padres failed to score and lost the game as a result. The Giants didn't go to bat since they were going to win whether they had ups or not.

Therefore, in the interest of time, and possibly because of the heavy fog, the game was officially ended at this point.

Final score of the ballgame was 5-4. The Giants won. Can you dig it?

Glenn Schwarz

SDS game of the week

LANCASTER, Pa.—Representatives of Franklin and Marshall College's administration defeated the Students for a Democratic Society 4-1 in an intramural softball game this week.

There were no known survivors.

The confrontation was preceded by a mellow campus rally at which the SDS team and supporters got high. . . up for the battle. The cry of "strikes, strikes, shut 'em out" pierced the spring air.

The administration nine, meanwhile, was attentively watching the rally from their vantage point high atop the beautiful Ad building. They were desperately trying to find out who and what the students would throw at them.

The teams then made their way down to the diamond. The tilt was delayed for almost an hour while the SDS captain, attired in the team uniform of revolutionary red sweatshirt and faded green army fatigue pants, presented his list of non-negotiable ground rule demands to the bewildered umpire.

The list included a demand that SDS players receive amnesty for all errors committed in the field and for all strikeouts. Another demand was that the administration pitcher throw blindfolded. Both demands were rejected, and the SDS reluctantly complied.

The SDSers were most vehement when it came time to discuss whether or not their coach should be allowed to sit in the dugout. He was suspended earlier in the week when he stood on a table in the chemistry lab and urged students to bring baseball bats to the game in case somebody swiped their only 29 inch club.

It was finally agreed upon that he would be assigned a non-coaching job in the concession stand.

The administration tried to lay down a rule of its own. The players claimed that more than one SDS baserunner in an inning would constitute an illegal rally under the new campus laws laid down by the college's president.

When the SDS asked if their sitting together in the dugout would also be illegal the president, who was on hand to throw out the opening ball, conceded that he had his fingers crossed when he made the law, so it couldn't be legally enforced.

The game eventually started and was scoreless until SDS came to bat in the bottom of the sixth.

With two outs and nobody on, the fastest of the students walked. While he was standing on first base the administration's first baseman suddenly produced a pair of hair clippers from his pants pocket.

When the SDS base runner realized that his long blond locks were falling at his feet he took off around the bases with the first baseman, ball in hand, in hot pursuit. The SDS speedster easily scored, and the sound of "Solidarity Forever" filled the air.

The administration, down 1-0, came up for the last time in the seventh and quickly loaded the bases. The next batter walked on a controversial fourth ball, and while the SDS players protested all the Ad's men scored to make it 4-1.

The SDS cried "escalation," and soon a big fight erupted. When the dust had cleared there was not a player standing from either team.

And that's how the ball-strike dispute was settled without the fuzz.

Meanwhile, the president postponed the game between the Black Students Union and the Young Americans for Freedom until "all the facts were in."

Two 'big meets' in Cox Stadium

By Bob Carlsen

Gator trackmen are off to Arcata this weekend to meet Humbolt State in the final dual meet for both teams this season.

The balance of the season will be devoted to the "big meets," two of which will be held at SF State. The Far Western Conference Championships will come to Cox Stadium May 16-17. The Gators also play host to the NCAA College Division Region Eight Championships May 23-24.

While plans for the conference and regional meets have been underway in the Gator athletic department for some time, it wasn't until last week that a couple of major problems were overcome.

The steeplechase, which hasn't been run at Cox Stadium all year because of the condition of the water jump, was finally held Saturday in the Gators' dual meet with Nevada. The steeplechase, a 3000-meter obstacle course, is a regular event in both the FWC and regional meets.

SF State is still without the facilities for another regular event, the hammer throw. Gator track coach Bob Lualhati's first request for a hammer ring was turned down, apparently because the event was thought to be too dangerous.

SF State's new athletic director, Paul Rundell, however, got the ball moving last week and it now appears that the Gators will have the facilities necessary for the hammer throw.

Lualhati will only take a dozen trackmen to Humboldt this weekend because of the cost of the trip. Those Gator trackmen who do not make the trip and who have not made the qualifying standards for the FWC meet will be through for the season.

The Gators were overwhelmed by defending FWC champion Nevada 105-49 in a track meet last Saturday.

Gil Noennick led SF State with victories in the long and triple jumps. Noennick leaped 22 feet, 1¾ inches in the former and 44-7 in the latter.

The Gators' other wins came from Tom Fahey in the discus (147-0), Rich Dragovich in the pole vault (14-6), and Bob Carlsen in the shotput (49-1).

Rich Shaw led the Wolfpack with victories in the 100 (9.8) and the 220 (21.8). Shaw's teammate, Bill Marioni, took both hurdle events, the 120 highs in 15.6 and the 440 intermediates in 58.5.

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'College Disorder' is Lecture Series topic

John R. Searle, philosopher-educator, will speak Thursday on college disorders in the first presentation of the revived College Lecture Series.

Formerly of Oxford and now a UC Berkeley professor, Searle will evaluate collegiate upheavals with a talk entitled "Confrontation and Confusion in the American Campus."

His lecture begins at 1 p.m. in the Main Auditorium.

Searl is author of the book "The Revolution in Berkeley."

The lecture series was interrupted last semester by the student-teacher strike.

"This semester the program has been limited due to the freezing of AS funds," said Jerald Combs, associate professor of history and coordinator of the lecture series.

"However, the series is currently being financed by the president's continuancy fund and the departmental lecture fund."

The departmental lecture fund, which sponsors guest speakers within specific departments, also was interrupted during the strike. This, said Combs, accounts for the excess of funds available for use by the lecture series.

"I am gambling that the freeze will be removed soon so that the $450 in College Lecture Fund may be used," Combs said.

Baez

In addition to Searl, three other noted speakers are scheduled to appear as part of the College Lecture Series, and folk singer Joan Baez is scheduled for an appearance on May 14.

Alex Haley, writer and lecturer, will speak on "Black Heritage—A Saga of Black History" at 1 p.m. on May 8 in the Main Auditorium.

He compiled "The Autobiography of Malcolm X" and contributes to such publications as "The New York Times Magazine," "Atlantic," "Harper's" and "Playboy." Haley has made numerous radio and television appearances.

"Community Control and its Decentralization of American Society" will be discussed by Nathan Glazer, co-author with David Reisman of "The Lonely Crowd" and "Faces in the Crowd," on May 15 at 12:30 in the Main Auditorium.

Glazer, professor at UC Berkeley a decade ago, is now on the faculty at Harvard University.

Concluding the series, Roger Hilsman, former assistant secretary of state for the Far East and professor of government at Columbia University, will interpret government action in Asia on May 20 at 12:30 in the Main Auditorium.

Hilsman is author of "To Move a Nation."

In recent years the College Lecture Series has featured such prominent speakers as Eric Fromm, psychoanalyst and social critic; Hans Morgenthau, political scientist, and Benjamin Spock, pediatrician and pacifist.

Alex Haley

Title 5 takes power from AS

Continued from Front Page

However, if an organization intends to pursue another function not yet listed, it must gain approval from the president and the chancellor, and the function then must be added by amendment.

Auxiliary organization funds, to be expended only in compliance with college and Board of Trustees policies, cannot be used to support or to oppose any political candidate, nor to make personal loans for non-educational purposes—such as the Bail Fund set up for arrested student strikers. Gifts and donations to organizations also fall under Title 5 restrictions.

Although Title 5 calls for "self-government" of auxiliary organizations, it obviously limits student AS funding control.

Yet, the chancellor's dean of students, Ernest Becker, maintains that the Title 5 sections on funds also "protect students in general."

"There has to be some responsible accountability of funds so that they are used for the purposes voted for," he said.

'It's his face-saver'

Hayakawa discipline offer blasted

By Jim Lamb

A San Francisco Neighborhood Legal Assistance Foundation attorney has labeled President S.I. Hayakawa's offer to minor rule-breakers of a choice between written reprimand or disciplinary hearing as "merely a face-saving device."

"The college does not have the power to take any disciplinary action against students involved in the Jan. 23 mass arrest unless there is individuating evidence," said NLAF attorney Michael Sorgen.

"And that means even a letter of reprimand," he added.

Sorgen, who represented SF State student Mason Wong in a hearing before U.S. District Judge Alfonso Zirpoli early last week, and NLAF attorney Ronald Mullin, who represented student Patricia Woolman at the same hearing, agreed that students should "take a very close look" at the evidence against them before agreeing to accept a letter of reprimand.

Zirpoli set aside the actions of a disciplinary hearing panel in connection with Wong and Woolman. Wong, leader of the Third World Liberation Front, was placed on probation for two years. Miss Woolman was given a written reprimand.

'Significant'

"It's significant that the seemingly generous choice of a written reprimand for a so-called minor infraction is exactly the action Judge Zirpoli ruled against in Miss Woolman's case. He vacated the action and had it expunged from her record," Sorgen said.

"The college administration knows it was wrong then and now offers students a choice. This is merely a face-saving device."

Zirpoli ruled that students cannot be disciplined by the college solely on the basis of a police report.

"Since the actions cannot be predicted on suspicion alone, the disciplinary proceedings . . .are set aside," Zirpoli said.

Sorgen and Mullin said a student either would have to admit guilt or have evidence presented against him that established an inidvidual action. Just being arrested was not sufficient cause, the pair said.

SF State administration described a "minor infraction" as involvement in an illegal rally and illegal assemblies. If a student, for example, resisted arrest, that would be considered more serious.

Procedures

Coordinator of Internal Affairs Edwin Duerr said that the college changed hearing procedures and added to its evidence even before the Zirpoli ruling. "We also are sending letters to 21 students disciplined on the same evidence as Wong and Miss Woolman, and at about the same time, offering them the opportunity of a new hearing."

Duerr added that the changed hearing procedures and new evidence were used in the cases of another 20 students since the Zirpoli ruling. To date no disciplinary action has been taken against any of this group. Some were heard individually, Duerr said, and the rest in groups of two to six.

"I would be interested to know the nature of this new evidence," Sorgen said, "but thus far no student has come to us with a complaint."

Sorgen objected to the multi-student hearings and said that if it became necessary to return to court, he would request a decision that such action be stopped on the basis it was class rather than individual action.

"If the college should persist after that," Sorgen said, "I would request that Hayakawa be held in contempt of court."

Hearings

Duerr said that no hearings were held during the past week and that none was scheduled until Friday, May 9.

Said Duerr: "Those students involved in the mass arrest are being informed they may plead 'no contest' and forego a hearing. They then will be given letters of reprimand, which will be removed from their files and destroyed if there are no further infractions of college rules during the next six months."

Sorgen, however, advised that any student given a choice between the written reprimand and a hearing take the hearing, unless he considers himself guilty and is willing to accept the reprimand.

When informed that 35 students have been suspended thus far for failure to appear at a scheduled hearing, Sorgen said he considered this "a mistake" on the part of the students.

"I would advise them to write a letter requesting a new hearing," Sorgen said.

Suspensions

Duerr said students suspended for failure to appear would be granted a new hearing if requested.

Student disciplinary hearings are before a panel of three faculty members, who then made a recommendation to Hayakawa.

"Dr. Hayakawa usually follows the recommendation," Duerr said, "although he occasionally reduces a penalty."

The recommendations may be a not-guilty verdict or range from the written reprimand to expulsion.

Hearing panel members are taken from a list of 45 faculty bolunteers, Duerr said. He said that joint faculty-student hearing panels were not possible because the AS government "failed to submit" names of students willing to serve on such panels.

Due to the extension of the semester and to the interest in the Academy of American Poets contest, the Poetry Center has decided to extend its deadline one week, from May 1 to May 8.

Accreditation report

Minority job placement pushed

(Editors Note: This is the second in a series of stories concerning changes on the SF State scene since 1958 based on the college's Report for Reaccreditation.)

By Walter Couick

An effort to develop a minority placement program highlights continuing efforts by the Placement Office to shift its emphasis from placing graduates to assisting students in career guidance.

"The primary function of a placement service on this campus is not employment but guidance," said Vernon Wallace, director of placement. "However, employment is the vehicle for career guidance functions at the college."

In a letter to the chancellor's office, April 21, Wallace said he was deeply concerned with the role of placement in working with members of the minority community and stressed the need to enlarge SF State in these areas of operation. He outlined two directions in which the college should direct its efforts:

* "Taking the initiative in meeting with and talking to groups and individuals of the minority community."
* "Developing different kinds of contacts with the employing world."

Minorities

Wallace expressed the need to bring minority students and "the more socially concerned" employer groups together.

"This can be done by expanding our career information program about business, industry and the professions and help develop different attitudes on the part of the large number of the employers we traditionally work with," Wallace said.

"There is ample evidence that America is developing into two separate communities, as the Kerner Report so well illustrates. If placement people continue to concentrate on the white power base for jobs in the same way we have in the past, we are contributing toward this division.

"We must find some way to make our offices more open to both blacks and whites, and to those who can go to either community to work."

Wallace stressed the need for student assistance in the Placement Office to relieve the clerical load of professional help. "Some EOA money is available but nowhere near enough, and we can't get much of an increase," he said.

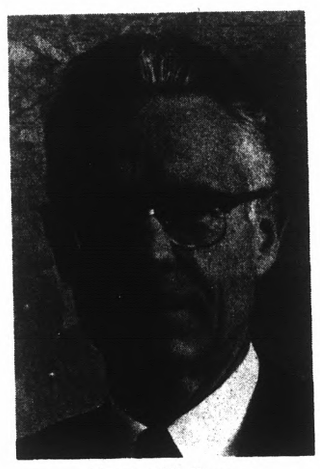
Report

The accreditation report said the greatest changes in the Placement service over the past 10 years were in the placement of teachers in colleges, reciprocity (or the exchange of placement services with other colleges throughout the nation; 300-400 graduates were placed through SF State efforts last year), and the increased emphasis on placement of liberal arts graduates.

Until last year major growth had been in the area of employment-office rather than in career-guidance. However, in spring, 1968, placement was allocated two new interviewers which were placed in the career-guidance area. Their efforts have been used largely to increase the number of career conferences and to increase contact with undergraduate students, such as presentations to groups of freshmen in Psychology 10.2, and in some classes on the upper division level.

The new interviewers also will increase effots to find jobs that will be suitable for liberal arts graduates. Several visits already have been made to potential employers to uncover such positions.

Another function for interviewers is to increase time given to students coming to the office seeking jobs and career information.



Vernon Wallace

In continuing with this career-guidance policy, Wallace currently is working with a group of Bay Area placement directors and major employers.

"We are now in the process of setting up programs for meaningful part-time jobs for minority members," Wallace said.

"This is a pilot project, and will probably not involve more than 20 students during the first year, but so far I have had five meetings downtown with employers representatives and placement directors, written a draft of the program and sent out innumerable letters trying to get the program 'on the road.'"

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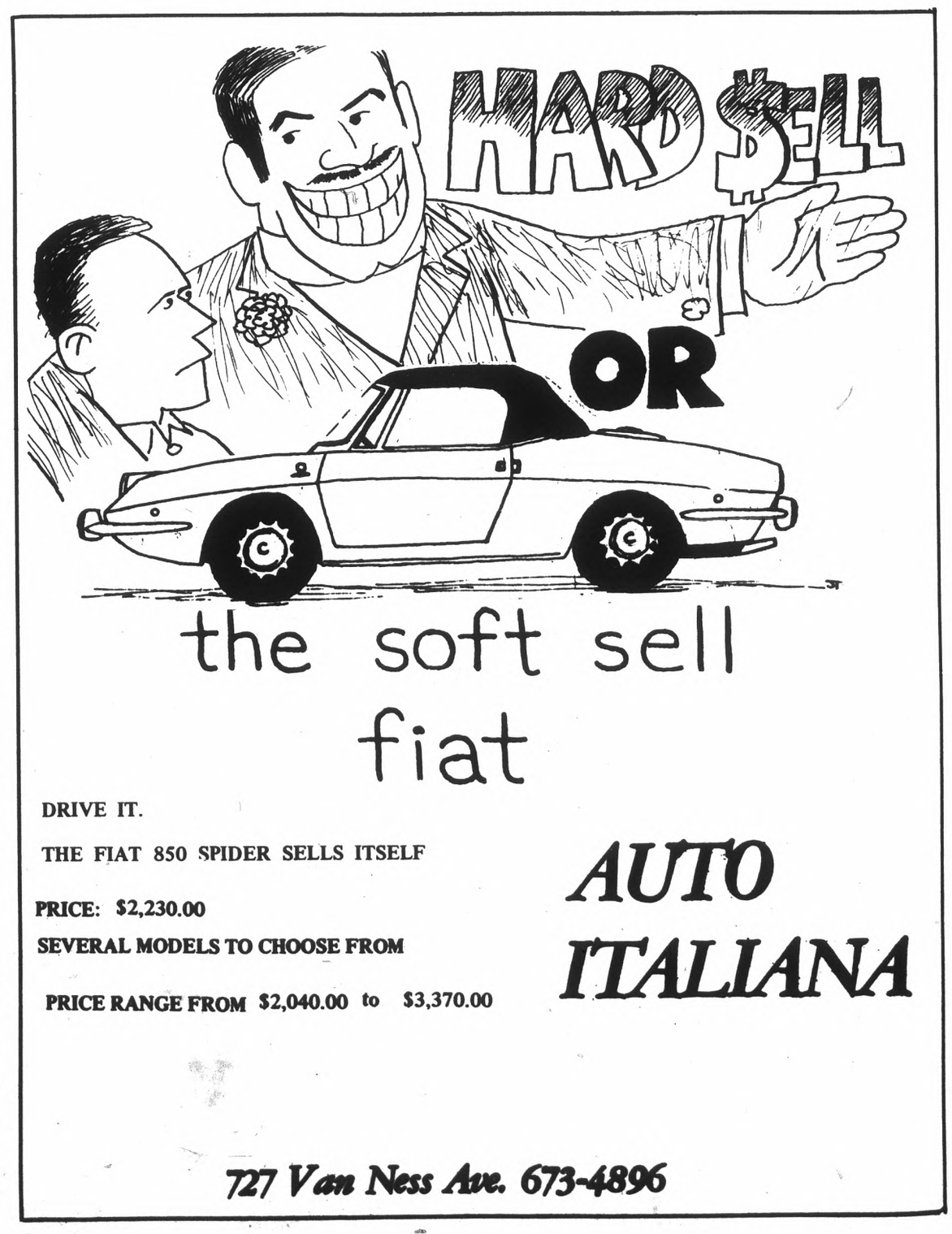
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